



Utah Department of Transportation

Transportation Capital Improvement Program

2003 - 2007



Transportation Capital Improvement Program

Mission Statement

"Quality Transportation
Today -
Better Transportation
Tomorrow"

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Introduction

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Transportation Capital Improvement Program

Transportation Capital Improvement Program 2003 - 2007

INTRODUCTION

The Utah Department of Transportation's Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) a.k.a. Transportation Capital Improvement Program (TCIP) is a five-year program of highway and transit projects for the State of Utah. It is a compilation of projects utilizing various federal and state funding programs; and, includes highway projects on the state, city, and county highway systems, as well as projects in the National Parks, National Forests, and Indian Reservations.

The program is developed through a cooperative process between the Utah Department of Transportation, Metropolitan Planning Organizations, Federal, City, and County Governments. The program is designed to implement the Long Range Highway Plan, Transit Plans, short range needs, and provide for the preservation of the existing transportation systems within the State.

In addition to the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program, Federal law requires Transportation Improvement Programs (TIP) for all metropolitan areas exceeding 50,000 population. TIP's are developed by Metropolitan Planning Organizations designated by the Governor. In Utah, the planning organizations are the Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) for the Salt Lake and Ogden urbanized area, the Mountainlands Association of Governments (MAG) for the Provo-Orem urbanized area, and the Cache Metropolitan Planning Organization (CMPO) for the Logan Metropolitan Area. And the Dixie Metropolitan Planning Organization (DMPO) for the St. George Urbanized area

Projects developed by the M.P.O.'s for their respective TIP's are also included in the STIP/TCIP. Exceptions are projects wholly funded by cities and counties within the metropolitan areas. It is the expressed intent of the STIP/TCIP to include, by reference, all complete and approved Transportation Improvement Programs from the Metropolitan Planning Organizations.

The federal highway and transit bill, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) requires that the STIP and all TIPs be made reasonably available for public review and comment. To comply with this requirement, the Utah Department of Transportation placed legal notices in Utah's major newspapers inviting public comment. In addition, copies of the proposed STIP were made available on UDOT's web site for all that have interest in Utah's transportation system.

The Utah Transportation Commission has given appropriate consideration to the comments received as part of its deliberations in the final approval of the STIP.

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require that a determination be made that the TIP's conform to the latest air quality implementation plan before they can be approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). Both the Salt Lake / Ogden and Provo /Orem metropolitan areas have been found to be in compliance with the implementation plan.



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FEDERAL- AID TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING PROCESS

Statewide Long Range Transportation Plan

The Statewide Transportation Planning Process provides a coordinated, multi-modal plan for improvements and improvement strategies to the State's Transportation System for the next 20 years. The plan is financially constrained by year and includes sufficient financial information to determine which projects and strategies can be implemented using projected revenues. The plan also addresses projects that are needed, but are not scheduled to be constructed because funding will not be available under the projected funding levels.

The Statewide Transportation Planning process uses data collected from a series of management systems, corridor inventories, and other special programs, combined with public input to develop strategies and projects to improve the transportation system.

Four Management Systems have been developed to provide data and strategies for input into the development of the Statewide Transportation Plan. Those management systems are:

- < Pavement Management
- < Bridge Management
- < Highway Safety
- < Traffic Congestion Management

Corridor Inventories compile information on current roadway condition, right of way, pavement width, current and predicted traffic volumes, accident reports, and other significant information concerning the highway.

Public input is key to an effective planning process. Two sources are used to provide early input into the process:

1. Major Users Group

Coordination and cooperation of other transportation providers and major transportation users is sought at Major Users Group meetings. Groups include the Utah Travel Council; Indian Nations; major bus and trucking associations;

bicycle and pedestrian interests; other state and local agencies; and other individuals.

2. Public Meetings

Public meetings are the second source of public input. Meetings are held annually throughout the state with at least two meetings in each region. Topics discussed include the state highway system, bicycle and pedestrian paths, local road system, Statewide Long Range Transportation Plan, and review of the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program.

The Statewide Long Range Transportation Plan is subject to review, revision, and approval by the Utah Transportation Commission.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Program

Preparation of a new STIP begins with a review and adjustment of the current program, based on the latest project costs and the most recent revenue forecasts.



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This information is disseminated to Regions for use in developing priorities for addition to the STIP.

Each Region conducts a meeting of its Roadway Management Committee including the Transportation Commissioner for the area. At this meeting a review is made of information developed from public meetings, management systems, corridor inventories and members personal knowledge of the system. Region priorities are developed for projects to be added to the development of a new STIP.

In the late 1980's the Utah Transportation Commission adopted its current "Preservation Strategy" which provides that the first priority of UDOT will be to preserve the current value of our existing highway system. When projects are programmed each year, restoration and preservation of deteriorating pavements and bridges will receive the highest priority. New highways and increased capacity on existing routes must be programmed from remaining funds.

Annually, The Utah Transportation Commission conducts a workshop with Central and Region Staff. The purpose of this workshop is to review existing highway conditions and to assign funding levels to the various elements of the highway system.

Past levels of investment are compared to current highway conditions and trends. This information, with current funding projections, and recommendations from UDOT staff; is used to determine preservation and other program funding levels for the third year of the STIP. Major elements included in the analysis are pavement preservation, traffic operations and safety, bridge preservation and replacement, congestion mitigation, new and reconstruction of rest areas, and air quality.

A draft STIP is developed and submitted to the Transportation Commission for review of conformity with the directives developed at the workshop. When approved, the draft STIP is advertised for approximately thirty days for opportunity for public comment.

The Commission reviews public comment, takes action if considered appropriate, and approves the final STIP for submittal to the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration for approval of federal-aid funding.

Metropolitan Planning Organizations

M.P.O.'s have the responsibility for preparing and approving Transportation Improvement Programs for their respective urbanized areas. Specific factors which must be considered in their long range planning and TIP development are mandated by the federal requirements under TEA-21.

For detailed information about the urban planning process, the reader is referred to the TIP's prepared by the Wasatch Front Regional Council for the Salt Lake-Ogden Urbanized Area, the Mountainland Association of Governments for the Provo-Orem Urbanized Area, and the Cache Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Logan Urbanized Area.



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Local-Rural and Small-Urban

The TEA-21 requires that “project selection for areas of less than 50,000 population (excluding projects undertaken on the National Highway System and pursuant to the Bridge and Interstate Maintenance Programs) be selected by the State in cooperation with the effected local officials.”

The Utah Department of Transportation in cooperation with local government officials represented by the Joint Highway Committee (JHC) has developed a policy and procedure to implement a long-range planning process through which needs are identified and prioritized in Local Rural and Small Urban areas. The JHC is a 30 member committee selected jointly by the Association of Counties and the League of Cities and Towns.

OTHER PROVISIONS OF TEA-21

Single Occupancy Vehicles

For transportation management areas classified as non-attainment for ozone or carbon monoxide pursuant to the Clean Air Act, Federal funds may not be programmed in such area for any

highway project that will result in a significant increase in carrying capacity for single occupancy vehicles unless the project is part of an approved congestion management system.

This provision of TEA-21 has been addressed as part of WFRC’s and MAG’s TIPs under Congestion Management. The reader is referred to those documents for details.

Transportation Control Measures

Transportation Control Measures required by the State Implementation Program have been addressed by the WFRC and MAG in their TIPs. Please refer to those documents for specific details.

HIGHWAY FUNDING

The Fiscal 2003 - 2007 Statewide Transportation Improvement Program was developed on the basis of current fund balances and projected Federal-aid funding. It also considers current State fund balances and projected State Revenues for each of the three years of the short range element of the STIP. FY-97 was the last year of federal-aid funding under the ISTEA legislation. A new six year act, TEA-21, was enacted by Congress in June of

1998 to provide highway and transit funding apportionment through FY-2003.

As part of the annual budget process, Congress sets limits on the amount of the States apportionment that can be expended for projects. This limitation is called “obligation authority” and is typically less than apportionment. STIP funding is based on obligation authority received in FY 2003 and estimated through FY-2005. Revisions to the STIP may be required as the annual obligation authority becomes known.

Funds will be reserved to assure implementation of Transportation Control Measures as required by the State Implementation Plan and as detailed in the Transportation Improvement Programs approved by the Wasatch Front Regional Council and the Mountainland Association of Governments.

Highway Funding Sources

Interstate Maintenance (IM) - Funds used for resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Interstate Highway System. These funds cannot be used to provide new capacity to the system, nor for construction of new facilities such as rest areas, ports of entry, etc.



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National Highway System (NHS) - This program provides funding for improvements to rural and urban roads that are part of the NHS. The NHS system of highways which includes interstate highways is considered most important to interstate travel, national defense, connection with other modes of transportation, and are essential to international commerce. Under certain circumstances, NHS funds may also be used to fund transit improvements in NHS corridors.

Surface Transportation Program (STP) - The STP provides flexible funding that may be used by the State and Local Governments for projects on any Federal-aid highway, including the NHS, bridge projects on any public road, transit capital projects, and public bus terminals and facilities. A portion of the funds reserved for rural areas may be spent on rural minor collectors.

Fifty percent of STP funds are allocated to urban and rural areas of the state based on population. Thirty percent can be used in any area of the state at the discretion of the Utah Transportation Commission. Of the remaining 20 percent of the funds, ten percent must be spent on highway safety projects and ten percent must be spent on Transportation Enhancement projects.

Safety projects include Hazard Elimination, Railroad Crossing, and Railroad Protective Devices.

Transportation enhancements are transportation-related activities that are designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of the inter-modal transportation system. The program provides for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional projects, with examples ranging from the restoration of historic transportation facilities, to bike and pedestrian facilities to landscaping and scenic beautification, and to the mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff.

The Utah Transportation Commission has established sub-allocations for the use of enhancement funds. One-third of the funds will be used for construction of pedestrian overpasses, one third will be used for construction and reconstruction of rest areas, and the remaining third will be used for other eligible activities.

An Enhancements Advisory Committee will be appointed by the Commission to receive, evaluate and recommend individual projects other than pedestrian overpasses and rest areas.

Congestion Management/Air Quality (CMAQ) - The primary purpose of the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) is to fund projects and programs in air quality non-attainment and maintenance areas for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and small particulate matter (PM-10) which reduce transportation related emissions. Projects such as park and ride lots, signal coordination, and ride-sharing qualify for these funds. CMAQ funds are programmed by the M.P.O.'s in cooperation with UDOT.

Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program (BR) - provides funds to assist in the replacement or rehabilitation of deficient highway bridges and to seismic retrofit bridges located on any public road system. Bridges must have a span of 20 feet and must be listed on the Federal Register with a sufficiency rating of 80 or less for rehabilitation and 50 or less for replacement.



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High Priority Projects - This program provides designated funding for specific projects (commonly referred to as demonstration projects) identified by Congress. TEA-21 includes 1850 projects, nationwide, each with a specified amount of funding over the 6 year period.

Recreational Trails Program - This program provides funds to develop and maintain recreational trails for motorized and non motorized recreational trail users. The program funding represents a portion of the revenue

received by the Federal Highway Trust Fund from the motor fuel excise tax paid by users of off-road recreational vehicles.

State Funding Sources - The state makes funds available from several sources for highway and bridge construction. Sources include, special fuel taxes, vehicle registration fees, and drivers license fees. Seventy-five percent of these fees are kept by UDOT for construction and maintenance on state highways. The remaining 25 percent are made available to the cities and counties for local road use.

In addition, funds have been appropriated by the Legislature for the reconstruction of badly needed highway sections statewide. These funds are designated in the STIP as "Centennial Funds".



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TRANSIT FUNDING

The Utah Transit Authority (UTA), the City of Logan/Logan Transit District and Park City/Park City Transit are the primary provider of public transit service in Utah. UTA in cooperation with the Wasatch Front Regional Council, and the Mountainland Association of Governments, develops programs of transit service and facility improvements to enable them to meet the goals of their Strategic Plan. Transit planning in the Logan urbanized area is provided by the CMPO and Logan Transit District.

WFRC, MAG, DMPO and CMPO have, in their TIPS, provided a detailed descriptions and financial analysis of the Transit Development Programs as they relate to the four urbanized areas. The reader referred to those documents for details.

Funding analysis for the Section 5310 Elderly and Handicapped Program and the Section 5311 Small Urban and Rural Transportation Assistance Program is included in the transit project listing.

TRANSIT FUNDING SOURCES

FTA Section 5307 Program - This program provides a block grant to urban transit agencies to provide capital and operating assistance. Funds may also be used to support planning activities. UTA and Logan City apply directly to FTA for approval of these funds. Funds are distributed nationwide by national formula.

FTA Section 5309 Program - This program provides discretionary funding for capital improvement projects, such as purchase of buses or construction and operation of operating and maintenance facilities. As with Section 5307 funds, Public transit operators must apply directly to FTA to receive approval of these projects.

FTA Section 5310 Program - This program provides funding to private non-profit agencies for capital improvements for the provision of transportation service to elderly and handicapped persons. The Utah Department of Transportation has established a committee to review the projects submitted to use these funds. UDOT applies to FTA for approval of projects.

FTA Section 5311 Program - This program provides funding to enhance the access of people in non-urbanized areas to health care, shopping, education, employment, public services and recreation and to assist in the maintenance, development, improvement, and use of public transportation systems in rural and small urban areas. Grant applications are submitted to FTA through the Utah Department of Transportation.

This document is sorted by County first, then route number, then year programed. This will allow projects scheduled in multiple years or with multiple sponsors to show on one page. You will also be able to see a map and the location where a project might be for reference..

The reference number on the right margin of the project listing will correspond with the reference number on the map.

Some projects will not be shown on the map as they are not linked with our transportation network.

You may contact the Region coordinator to get further information or details of a specific project, please have the pin number ready to discuss with the coordinator. Look for a contact number on the same line as the County description close to the top of the page.

The estimated construction date displays the season when the project is anticipated to go to construction.



Highway System Projects

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Transit Program



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Glossary

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GLOSSARY

Advance Construction (AC) - A plan whereby the State, Cities, or Counties may utilize their own funds to temporarily fund federal-aid projects when federal fund apportionment for a fiscal year has been expended. Funding is then converted to federal-aid when new apportionment is received at the beginning of a new fiscal year.

Apportionment - Federal-aid funds appropriated to each state over a multi-year period as a result of an act of Congress. Current funding is authorized by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century signed into law in June, 1998. Funds are allocated in a number of different categories and have certain restrictions for use within those categories.

Association of Counties - An association of officials from the 29 counties of Utah organized to consider, promote, and protect issues peculiar to county government. Fifteen members of the association are selected to represent the counties as members of the Joint Highway Committee.

Associations of Government - Regional planning districts comprised of a combination of county and municipal governments.

Concept Development - Are projects in the fourth and fifth years of the STIP. These projects are projected to move into a funded year within the next five years. These projects have not been part of any air quality conformity analysis and have not gone through the required selection process. These projects are listed for informational purpose only.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - A division of the United States Department of Transportation responsible for administration of federal-aid highway programs throughout the country.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) - A division of the United States Department of Transportation responsible for administration of mass transit programs.

Illustrative Projects - A listing of projects for which federal-aid funding is anticipated; but has not been received as of the date of publication of this document.

Joint Highway Committee (JHC) - A committee composed of 15 members from the Association of Counties and 15 members from the League of Cities and Towns. Develops recommendations for the Local Government projects in the Non-Urban, Small-Urban, and Bridge Replacement programs of the STIP.

League of Cities and Towns - Represents 228 incorporated Utah municipalities in such matters as legislation, publications, networking, general legal matters, etc. Fifteen members serve on the Joint Highway Committee.

Metropolitan Area - An area including the existing urbanized area, plus any contiguous area expected to become urbanized in the 20 year forecast period. The metropolitan area must include all areas of non-attainment for ozone and carbon monoxide pollutants.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) - Designated by the Governor under the provisions of the 1973 Federal-aid Highway Act. This organization shares responsibility with the State for developing long and short-range transportation plans and programs. It provides a forum for discussion and consensus on issues which transcend jurisdictional boundaries.

Obligation Authority - Each year during the budget process, Congress sets limits on the amount of Federal Apportionment that can be expended for projects. Usually it is less than amounts apportioned. Obligation Authority covers most of the funding categories established by TEA-21. A fair share of the obligation authority must be made available to the local governments and MPOs for accomplishment of their programs. In that obligation authority is not known at the time TIPs and STIP are developed; funds available for projects in the three year elements are based on projections from the current year. TIP and STIP amendments may be required as final figures are received.

Reference Number - As shown in the project listings, it is a reference for discussion purposes and is the project reference plotted on the location maps.



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State Implementation Plan (SIP) - A plan which shows how the State will meet air quality standards as required by the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments. Included are traffic control measures to reduce the emissions from automobiles, a major contributor to carbon monoxide and photochemical oxidant pollution.

Statewide Long Range Transportation Plan - A 20-year prioritized listing of statewide transportation needs as identified by Utah Department of Transportation planning staff, Metropolitan Planning Organizations, local officials, and the general public. The plan is fiscally restrained to forecasted revenues.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) - A five-year program of highway and transit projects. The STIP must contain all projects in the state proposed for funding with Title 23 or Federal Transit Act funds, and must be consistent with the Long Range Transportation Plan. The Improvement Program is divided into two parts. The first is a three-year element wherein projects are designated to be advertised for construction within a specified fiscal year. The second element consists of approximately two years of projects designated as Concept Development (CD). Projects in this element of the STIP are not generally authorized for Federal Funding. CD projects are authorized for development of concept and cost only and are funded for these activities using state funds.

Transportation Control Measures (TCM) - Measures which can improve air quality through a reduction in travel or through a reduction in vehicle emission rates by improved traffic flow. Examples include ride-sharing programs, transit service and signal coordination.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century - An act of Congress, passed in 1998, providing funding authorizations for highways, highway safety, and mass transportation for a six year period for fiscal years 1998 through 2003.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) A five-year capital improvements program of highway and transit projects for an urbanized area. The program is developed by the MPO designated for the area by the Governor. The program includes projects to increase efficiency of the existing transportation network, as well as capital intensive alternatives prescribed in the Long Range Transportation Plan.

Urban Area - A city or group of cities with population in excess of 5,000. Boundaries are determined by local elected officials, but may not be less than urban area boundaries as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. There are twelve (12) urban areas in Utah.

Urbanized Area - A city or group of cities with population in excess of 50,000. Boundaries are determined by local elected officials, but may not be less than urbanized area boundaries as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. There are five urbanized areas in Utah -- Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Logan and St. George.

Utah Transportation Commission - A seven-member commission whose members are appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the Senate. Six of the members are selected to represent specific areas of the state, and one member represents the state at large. Duties of the commission are to determine priorities and funding, location and establishment of state highways and airports, hold public meetings and provide for public involvement in transportation matters, make rules on behalf of UDOT, and advise the department on statewide transportation policy.